SUNDAY, JANUARY 15, 1905. Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second-

Class Mail Matter. Subscriptions by Mail. Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month..... DAILY, Per Year..... SUNDAY, Per Year..... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month. Postage to foreign countries added Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing

of Manhattan, New York if our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all eases sona stamps for that purpose.

Building in New York.

At a meeting on Jan. 12 of the emerment was issued of which this is the

"Various articles have appeared in the public 1), which charge that the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York city is engaged in a conspiracy with labor unions for the purpose of controlling the building business of this city and preventing persons not members of this association from neacefully pursuing this businers."

Elsewhere in the statement is a declaration that the association

ment or understanding, tacit or otherwise, of any nember of this association or not, is prevented from doing business in any branch of the building industry, and it has done absolutely nothing to restrict free and open competition."

conspiracy exists or has existed. On the strength of statements publicly made by a member of the association, publicly supported by other builders, we have simply said that the existence of such an agreement, under which construction work in New York is confined to a comparatively limited number of local establishments, has been asserted. The denial issued by the association does not fully dispose of those assertions. There may be neither a binding contract nor even a "gentleman's agreement" between the employers' association and the labor unions, neither conspiracy nor "understanding, tacit or otherwise," to "restrict free and open competition"; vet there may exist, and there is much to indicate that there does exist, a situation growing out of the present relations between the two which is quite as effective as any hard and fast contract or agreement. An appreciation of the hopelessness of entering a contest, whether it be an international war or a business competition, may be as effective a deterrent as an ironclad agreement between local allies.

Now, actually, is the New York building market open and free to the competition of outside houses or outside work- and commercial sceptre has passed from men? Can it be shown that a contractor | her hands. or builder not a member of the association can secure a contract of any im- and mountain, she is "the queen of sumportance in the city of New York, and mer resorts." Her sons who have wanwould it be possible for an outsider to execute such a contract if he got it?

pered in their undertakings by unions business. and by some of the representatives of those unions. They have been forced Russian and Japanese Conditions. price" as their motto.

the responsibility. Mr. STARRETT's talk | Corea.

building industry.

All the wrong may not be on one side; tenness. If there is not a "conspiracy" something very like it in effect.

New New England.

land was practically a homogeneous com- plies, Gen. KUROPATKIN will have somemunity. The ruling strain in her blood thing like three-quarters of a million was English, or perhaps British would be troops at his disposal. Even if this more exact. No really great stream of proves true, which is improbable, these Puritan exodus from LAUD and trouble, equal number of Japanese. The only 1630-40. There were dribblings only. In question is whether the latest levies going a small people, settled so long in the over from Japan are of the same quality country, subjected to the same influ- as those that have preceded them. If ences, there can have been no marked the two armies are of anything like equal differentiation save of education and strength and quality, it may be asked ings pleasing to the eye and to secure rocial class. Patricians, like the English | whether a decisive campaign during the | all possible comfort. In the older settle-WINTEROPS who "came over" in the sev- coming summer is possible. reomanry was English also.

New England. Her manufacturing system, her railroads, her canals in the days of canals, the public works, the multiform prosperity, were due, so far as the Irish." Into the cotton factories, meanwhile, came also English, Scotch, Welsh and French Canadian operatives.

done its work and now demanding a opens. higher standard of comfort, grew less fertile. For, it should be remembered that the New England marriage rate or and for social and economic reasons. "The Irish" increased and multiplied. early prejudice, natural in a provincial commonwealth, passed away. In Boston a id some order chies they became the rulers. They were thoroughly acclimated. They became Americans of Americans. Hardly has the still not old observer of conditions and changes in dians are powerful or dominant, we be- fighting of their armies. press, particularly the editorial in THE SUN of Jan. lieve, in some New England cities, Holyoke, for instance. Did not the French "my dear Canada." as perhaps you may land country. In the sacred towns of old name, Salem and Plymouth, some Italian dialect is apt to be the first lan-Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, Ruing into the Connecticut and way stations. Jews are numerous. "What shall

> its respectable ears. Wait till the day of alligation, till the composite race, the new New Englander, is born. And don't worry, even if it be "their moral standards are low." The moral standards of pious New England in the late seventeenth and the eighteenth century were low. Remember how many of your great-grandmothers had their ending the war as epeedily as poswho spring, and are glad of it, from New England stock, should know enough of our ancestors and ancestresses to know that they were very human.

the outcome be?" asks the Boston Herald,

The real problem to contort the New England convolutions is "How Shall I Make a Living in the Sweet By and By?" Wool and shoes are about the only trades that have not been wrenched from her. On cotton her hold is precarious. Rich and frugal and full of high characters and qualities as she is, the industrial

Full of landscape and seascape, coast dered away from her go back and buy the old homesteads. Country places and Undoubtedly those engaged in build- parks abound. So do colleges and ing construction in New York have long schools. Scenery and education are her faced exceedingly complex problems. great attraction. But we foresee her as a They deal with labor unions representing | Switzerland on the sea. Her population more than thirty different industries should speak many languages, like the Swiss. Polish, Italian, Greek, Portuhave been endlessly harassed and ham- guese cantons will be needed in her

to protect themselves by means of strike | For the moment, certainly, appearlauses in their contracts. All this we ances are decidedly against the Rushave recognized and freely admitted. sians. Gen. KUROPATKIN is reported They may say with some reason that to be calling urgently for reenforce- The women and girls formerly dressed they were bound to adopt "peace at any ments to meet the increased weight of in the shortest of grass skirts, skilfully the force which the fall of Port Arthur woven by themselves, but scanty even But certain facts have appeared and has enabled Marshal Oyama to put in line for a ballet dancer. Yards of cotton certain assertions have been made, and | against him. There is also the probathese are not clearly refuted or dis- bility that he will have to provide against proved by the statement from which we a serious attack early in the spring on bave quoted. The cost of construction | Vladivostok itself, or on some point bein New York is unreasonably excessive, tween there and Harbin which will isoand there is no doubt that a large amount late it, while the main Japanese army of work which would otherwise go on throws itself against him up the line of has been held up by conditions for which the railway to the latter place, and a builders and contractors must share sufficient force is sent to clear northern

about a "Chinese wall" seems to be It is likewise reported that the opening justified in the experience of New York of the spring campaign will see attempts on the part of the Japanese, with irregu-At any rate, the matter must be lar bodies of Chinese, to act from norththreshed out thoroughly. A great in- ern Mongolia against the railway between jury has been done and is now done to the | Lake Baikal and Harbin and to harass, if development of the town and to work- | they cannot cut off, the communications | men in need of employment. It has between Irkutsk and eastern Siberia and come to pass that people are getting Manchuria. Anything like even a modafraid to improve their land with build- erate success in such an enterprise would ings, unless they are organized in cor- go a long way to settle the fate of the the houses of the Congo are beginning porations with vast capital at their dis- campaign in Manchuria. It would also be to be supplied with furniture of home posal, and even these are holding back in consonance with what now appears manufacture. On the lower Congo they because of the enormous expense im- to be the fixed determination of the are doing their own printing, and the posed on them by the conditions in the Japanese, to continue the war until they have drawn the new eastern frontier of Russia in northern Asia somewhere in but that there is grievous wrong some- the Baikal region. The only obstacle to where is obvious, and we shall do what- the successful execution of this plan in ever lies in our power to locate the rot- the manner described would be the unwillingness of the Chinese Government strictly, it is apparent that there is to allow an extension of the war into

its Mongolian provinces. It is said that when the season opens For more than two centuries New Eng- | bodies of troops carrying their own supimmigration had poured in since the troops will be opposed by at least an

enteenth century, and the Irish SULLI- That, of course, would depend on VANS who "came over" in the eighteenth, whether one of the combatants was were essentially alike; and the body of | better able than the other to keep up its supplies of reenforcements and food for in the arrangement of the rooms and The beginnings of manufacture, as well uninterruptedly. So far as the Russians | the ventilation of the houses. as the emigration from New England to are concerned, the speculations at the the West, made immigration absolutely beginning of the war as to an early another in making the surroundings as insmakes its bow with the February number. While breakfown of the Siberian railway have effective as possible. Nature is so lux. necessary. Soon vanished the idyllic breakdown of the Siberian railway have attractive as possible. Nature is so luxdays of the "Lowell Offering." the sweet proved baseless. The contrary has been uriant in those latitudes that, with guidyoung American factory girls whom shown, and to the able management ance and pruning, vegetation may be ANDREW JACKSON admired so much in of Prince KHILKHOFF, in addition to the made to soften the asperities of the ANDREW JACKSON admired so much in of Prince KHILKHOFF, in addition to the made to soften the asperities of the photographic reproduction. The editor is Mr. will bis New England peregrinations in the prolonged resistance made by Port ugliest places. Boma has its public park, belin Miller, the publishers, Doubledgy, Page Co.

The Irish Famine made Arthur, it is due that the Japanese army is not to-day far north of Mukden. Of the food required for an army in the all very pretty if somewhat conventional. field there is an abundance, and in

On the Japanese side the fortifications that are being constructed on the island be taken for humble hamlets in central of Quelpart, at the south end of Corea | Europe if a baobab or a palm tree here birth rate decreases by deliberate choice and in the fairway between the Sea of and there did not spoil the illusion. At Japan and the Yellow Sea, and on the the larger stations the Church dominates Pescadores in the Straits of Formosa, everything, and some of the edifices. They possessed the land. The temporary and on the island of Formosa itself, indi- accommodating hundreds of worshipcate expectations that properly defended pers, would architecturally adorn any coaling stations may be needed by the suburb of New York. Some of the finest Japanese fleet away from Port Arthur of them are as far away as Lake Tanand the coast of Japan, and perhaps not ganyika, on the eastern edge of the against a Russian fleet only. Should the | Congo State. Baltic squadron be recalled, which is not yet decided, there would be no diffi- that the day of pioneer exploration of gency committee of the Building Trades | New England time to mark the triumph | culty in keeping up the supplies for the | Africa is over and the era of develop-Employers' Association an official state- of the Americanized Celt before new army in Manchuria, so that the issue of races swim into his ken and disturb his | the coming campaign will depend largely | There is plenty of barbarism left, but it calculations. The prolific French Cana- on the strategy of the Generals and the is losing its foothold in widening areas.

Both sides have every reason for trying to make the next campaign de-Canadian retain his love for home, for cisive. The internal situation of Rus- case is being studied under the microsia is bad enough to make an early end have heard him sing in French in a train to the war of the first importance, and ist in the healthful Usambara uplands, at the Vermont border, he would be still | it is questionable if that of Japan is much | more important. Italy has come to better. Observers on the spot maintain portation, the railroad which 170 whites Boston, and to the rest of the New Eng- that the poverty of the masses, whose daily expenditure for food and other necessaries is reckened in the tenth parts | the bridges spanning streams that exof a sen, or half a cent, is so great that it guage the reverent visitor to Gallows is already beyond the ordinary means that the best forces of civilization are Hill or Puddle Dock hears. The Greeks, of relief. One paper which ventured to enlisted in the work of turning tropical too, have settled in the Modern Athens. express the rising discontent was sup-The Portuguese are strong along "the pressed, the office plant confiscated and the editor sentenced to heavy fine and mania, Russia, Poland have been empty- imprisonment; and a stringent press law has been passed making it almost impossible in the future for any one even to appear to criticise the Government, the murmur of many strange tongues in especially with regard to the war or anything connected with it.

A campaign, therefore, which should close again in a deadlock, as did that in Manchuria last year, with the credit of true of the New England Poles that | both countries impaired and the populations weary of their sacrifices, is a contingency which both the Russian and Japanese Governments have to dread. There is all the more reason, then, for to confess, in church, certain indiscre- sible, either by forcing the fighting so tions of their hot youth when GEORGE vigorously that one must succumb First, or Second, was King. Those of us | through exhaustion or by a peace hon-

Photographs From Africa.

A lot of photographs taken in tropical Africa last year are suggestive. Here is a busy scene on the wide veranda of a house on the upper Congo. Two black fellows are running sewing machines. A woman sitting tailor fashion on a table is sewing buttons on coats, and other women are busy with cloth and needle. They are making clothing for the whites and uniforms for the black soldiers.

This is a part of the Government training school for tailors; and it stands within a stone's throw of the place where hundreds of canoes were launched upon the river on the day when the fathers of these people, the fierce Bangala cannibals, gave STANLEY the hardest fight he encountered during his long descent of the Congo. The twenty-eight years that have since passed have wrought a wonderful change in this people and their STANLEY called them "the country. Ashantis of the Congo"; but the Bangala are now foremost among the natives in

industry and progress. Another picture shows 200 of the Bangala school children drawn up in a long line, naked to the waist, but wrapped in cotton skirts that fall to their ankles. are now used in their attire, which suggests the new markets for cotton fabrics

continually developing in Africa. Every white settlement throughout the Congo State shows the new arts the natives are learning. They are burning lime and making millions of bricks. One picture shows a lime kiln of the most approved pattern in the remote southeast corner of the State. Nearly all the

houses at the stations are built of brick. Other pictures show the Government training schools in carpentry, with black men sawing, planing and hammering; making door frames, the wooden forms used to shape the half-oval brick tops of windows, and many other specimens of the carpenter's art. Then there is a view of the school in which young men are instructed in cabinet making, for press room of the printing house at Boma is shown with a modern cylinder press, which black men are tending and

Philanthropy is prominent in these pictures. The hospital for natives at Borna is said to be the finest building but one on the lower Congo. A hundred or more little waifs are shown in front of the orphan asylum of the sisters at sufficiently for the movement of large Moanda. Another series of views, from German East Africa, shows several handsome hospitals, surrounded by fine gar-

dens of shrubbery and flower beds. When STANLEY arrived at Boma, fifty miles from the mouth of the Congo, in August, 1877, he found six trading buildings of rough boards, engaging the attention of eighteen white men in the midst of a dreary, bleak and unpromising landscape. The Europeans on the Congo to-day try to make their surroundments the dwellings are surrounded by an arrangement of shrubbery, flower beds and gardens that give a pleasant impression. Every comfort is sought

Nearly all the stations vie with one

with winding walks and shell lined flower beds, its fountains and classical statuary. The collection includes many pictures

Manchuria itself the quality is good. of the Catholic mission stations. The labor was concerned, largely to "the Along the Amur large quantities of brick houses, schools and churches are grain are being collected during the commodious and neat, the trees are not present season at points where it will too numerous nor the treeless areas too be available for transport by steamer | wide; the tilled lands stretch away on The race of the elder settlers, having to the mills at Harbin when navigation every side and the roads are wide and straight, and seem adapted for any kind of vehicle. Some of these stations might

> Such pictures are convincing proof ment is well along in its initial stage. Science is helping to hasten its retreat. These pictures from the Congo and East Africa, showing the rooms in which disscope, the experimental farms, the colonthe automobile roads for freight transand 4,000 blacks are now building in the heart of Africa, the water conduits and plorers had to ford, are convincing proof Africa to good account.

> Mr. WILLIAM F. POTTER, formerly conductor of a freight train, becomes the president of the Long Island Railway Company. He had the grit to leave a job in the clerical department of the first railway that employed him and go to work with his hands. His last advancement, like those that preceded it, was due entirely to "pull"-the "pull" that consists in knowing thoroughly one's business, devoting oneself to it en tirely, and not being afraid to work. Mr. BRYAN says that the poor young man has no chance for advancement any more-for example, Mr. POTTER and Mr. HEBLEY of New York and Mr. BRYAN of Nebraska.

"Employer" and "Employee."

"Employer" and "Employees."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In your paper of yesterday you say, in regard to the use of the word "employees." that analogy, especially French analogy, "can go hang." By all means, say I. If it is necessary to invoke French analogy; but in the case at issue there is an English analogy which fully justifies "employees." I refer to "vender" (or "vender", and "vendee" "mortgagor" and "mortgagor" and "readseese" ("ar "transferer") and ortgagee;" "transferrer" (or "transferor") and

The words "employe" and "employes" are not complete without the acute accent which the second "e" bears in the French form, and I have a strong feeling that if a word needs an accent, which can hardly be said of the English language (though biless some may claim exceptions), it should be

italicized as a foreigner.

The word "employee," even if originally an alien, has become naturalized and is old enough to vote.

Let its French form, with its accent and italies, NEW YORE, Jan. 14. E. E. TREFFEY.
Still, please remember that usage is the

supreme law of language; and analogy can and must go hang!

Why Women Should Not Be Hanged. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There are now two women under sentence of death in the United States-Mary Rogers in Vermont and Kate Ed-wards in Pennsylvania. These executions ought not to take place under existing circumstances. They are atrocities, not because of the possible innocence of the women of the crimes of which they

thelaw In the Constitutions of all the States of the Union. o. Utah and Idaho, women are classed with idiots and lunatics as incompetent to hold office or to exercise the elective franchise. to held omee or to exercise the electron anomalor. The precise language of the Constitution of Verment is to the effect that all citizens shall have self-government, "except perjurers, the feeble-minded and women." In Pennsylvania the classification is, "all persons except election bribers, the insane and Women last of all, as if least capable of

Since we must endure the insult of this classification, let us at least be exempt from suffering the extreme penalty of the laws we have not made. Idiots and lunatics are not hanged, whatever crimes they may commit. Why should women, their in-tellectual comports, be thus unjustly dealt with? Every woman who believes in justice is urged to write to Governor Bell of Vermont and to Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania asking each of these efficials to commute to some milder punishment the sentence of death now threatening those un happy creatures, so that this republic will not be disgraced by the spectacle of the killing of these

two poor shrinking beings.
LILLIES DEVENEUX BLAKE.
President National Legislative League. NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

No Poultices for Soldiers

Linseed and linseed meal have been dropped com army medicines, and the army physicians have been notified that it is the opinion of the Sur-geon-General's office that poultices have no place in modern therapeutics, all the good results obtainable from them being got in a much more cleanly way by hot wet compresses.

The prohilition of the time-honored linseed meal.

the best material for poultices, seems to interfere with a method practised by a large number of phy-sicians, who would be inclined to testify that with-out it our soldiers would not receive the best care. There is surely much to be said on both sides. The psychological effect at least of a poultice is entirely too great for a successful family physician to igand why deprive the soldler of this old fashtoned comfort?

In answer to an advertisement for somebody to take charge of a church choir and play the organ the following reply was received:

"Sin: I noticed your advertisement for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I offer you my ser vices."

A Sentiment From Staten Island To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: 1 say, "Man needs but little here below"—but he must have The Sun. William D. Hoere. STATEN IRLAND, Jan. 14.

Literary Event in Georgia From the Adams Enterprise.

A literary dance will be the local literary swent of the New Year. The town marshal will be on hand, and good order will be preserved.

From the Topeka Capual. It is a pieceure to note the decrease in the number

Solomon explained why he came to have a magic carpet. "Suppose 3,000 wives ordered you to take it up

Commanding the wind to do the job, he excited universal envy. Knicker-So the burglar was found under the

Bocker-Yes, his defence was absentminded

suto to see why it didn't go. A newcomer a mong periodicals, the Garden Maca and with enitivation on a small scale, the more short articles are eminently practical trations are very good; some are superb example, of

THE NEED OF A NAVY. The Inevitable Outcome of Our Commer-

cial Development TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is considerable adverse criticism concerning the wisdom of such large expenditures of public moneys for the establishment and maintenance of a naval force considered sufficient to meet the requirements of this country. This criticism is not strong enough to overcome the convictions of the majority of our national legislators that a much larger naval force is necessary to furnish an adequate guarantee that the pre- | the last Board of Supervisors and on which | when pasted on the card, are redeemable eminence of this country on this continent and its vital interests in the Far East shall not be abridged or usurped by its rivals in the struggle for economic supremacy.

arise to bring on a war between nations have been considered, it will be found that they as a rule centre in one base, and that is, "the question of economics." It follows that a nation which is becoming more and more a menace to the commercial supremacy of other nations should look to t before it is too late that the means of defending this commercial advancement are adequate to the conflict sure to come

The conflict may be postponed by diplomatio measures; but eventually, if the reaching out for and gathering in of trade from all quarters of the globe is persisted in, to the commercial disadvantage and peril of other nations, the result will be war. During the past five years the United States has gone forward with leaps and bounds in the development of commercial relations with the rest of the world which bid fair to make this country in the near future the dominant market of the world. It is easy to foretell which countries will dispute this position with us, so soon as the necessary conditions arise.

It has recently been predicted by an eminent European economist that a combination will be formed against the United States because we are even now pressing hard upon the old countries in commercial activity; and if this pressure is already making itself felt, how much more will it be felt as his country goes on with the irresistible force of its accumulated and accumulating energy in the lines of commercial, artistic and scientific activities.

Preach universal peace and settlement of disputes by arbitration as you may, the question of the very life of a nation, or its struggle to maintain its place in the economic world against foreign encroachment. will not be left in the future (any more than it has been in the past) to arbitration. In any event, it would be folly to accept such a mode of settlement of differences between nations as certain. When the question has arisen, and the challenge of defiance has been hurled against us, it will be a poor defence to plead that "we thought it was understood that all such questions were to be left to 'arbitration.' "

In order that our rivals may not grow at our expense and establish themsolves in such places (not already in their possession), and in such force as to menace our lines of communication, it is necessary to adhere to the principles laid down by Mr. Monroe, when, as President of the United States, he stated in his message to Congress in 1823 that there must be no further European intrusion upon this continent. Indeed, it would seem that with the completion of the Panama Canal this principle should be extended to China; as the canal will then become the commercial highway from the Far East and whichever nation controls China (which will then become its commercial base) will seek to control the Panama Canal. So that for our preservation either the present sovereignty of China must be preserved or else we must of China must be preserved or else we must control it ourselves. It is too soon for us to control it (if indeed that ever becomes majority of the Justices of an Appellate necessary), so we must be content to keep rival nations from gaining control.

With this view of the subject it is not Japan. They lie in complete and coneither nation attempts to control China, and then it becomes our duty to see that neither nation obtains such control. To guard against such a calamity it is to be hoped hat the present struggle will be terminated before either nation has so exhausted itself as to be at the mercy of the other; as it is always difficult to induce a victor to forego the fruits of his victory. Fortunately, in the present case the United States does not stand alone in being interested in maintain ing the integrity of China. Granting that the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine and the maintenance of the integrity of China are necessary for the economic preservation of this nation, our wishes in the governed: (1) By the assurance that the 102 to 01 inclusive, each class contributtheir doctrines; or, what amounts to the same thing, that the assailing nation, or nations, will not have to defend themselves against the attack of other nations when engaged in a war with us, and (2) by the strength of the nation or nations concerned as compared with ours. From these conditions we lines of procedure suggest themselves: initing against us as a common enemy; (2) by making our defences strong enough (2) by making our defences strong enough to render it too hazardous for any nation to make war upon us. The first line of prompted war upon us. The first line of prompted to make this dormitory the first of a handsome group to be erected south and east of Brokaw Field and to have make war upon us. The first line of procedure may and is likely to prove successful it for some length of time, not so much because of our influence in the matter as because of the natural jealousies and rivalries existing between European nations; but we must ultimately depend upon our ability to de-

fend our position by force. The army and navy should be prepared for such a conflict. It may not come, but nothing will prevent it so effectively as OBSERVER. being ready. BOSTON, Jan. 10

Future Sources of Electrical Power for New York.

Mr. W. Caryl Ely. president of the Ameri Radway Association, in the Electrical Review. Several of the leading steam roads have pur-chased street and interurban systems for operation in connection with their existing lines, thus marking the demolition of the old lines of antagonism between the two systems of propulsion. It is difficult to anticipate what may take place during the coming year, but it would seem to be safe to say that the time is not far distant when electrical power generated from the waters of the Hudson, the St. Lawrence and the Niagara will be freely

Noah was worrying through the fourth week. "Not a drop aboard." he muttered; "I never saw such a dry Sunday in my life." With a gloomy eye he watched the progress of

> Impossible Corporation No financier ever-It really is funny— Is equal to merging The fool and his money

In addition to the many fashion articles, with plain and colored illustrations, the Delinector for February offers the usual mass of information useful in the household. There are three short stories, besides, with poems and children's tales. Mr. Kobbe tells of Chopin and the Countess Potocka, Mr. Maplesson of the travels of grand opera, the story of "Abide With Me" is told and Washington society is described

GRAFT IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY The Offices of the Sheriff, County Clerk

and District Atterney Under Fire. AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Jan. 14 .- The comnittee appointed by the Bar Association of this city to investigate the officers of Montgomery county met yesterday at Fonda and examined in part the records in the County Clerk's and Sheriff's offices. It is said that the committee found matters much worse than has been charged. When they called upon Sheriff Podds to produce his commitments, which he presented to he was recently allowed for board of prisoners, he said that he had destroyed all of them by direction of the Board of Supervisors. This, if true, destroys the proof When the various questions which may of the number of prisoners that were in the jail. The committee, however, has set to work to get all the certificates of conviction from the County Clerk's office to ascertain the accuracy of the Sheriff's

It was found in the examination of such commitments that the same man had at different times been committed to the jail under the same name, serving different sentences for different offences at the same time. Some of the justices of the peace in the county had committed as high as thirteen to the jail in one day. The records show that Sheriff Dodds had on an average of ninety-three prisoners a day last year and that during the ten months from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 last the Sheriff cared for 933 prisoners.

In the County Clerk's office it was found that the indexes of the records were back seven or eight years, and that furniture that had been paid for by the county had never been delivered, and no one knows where it went to. Records showing the dealings of the former County Clerk are missing. These are to be called for by the investigating committee.

The District Attorney's office seems especially to have been conducted very loosely.

cially to have been conducted very loosely, three or four subpenas having been issued to the same witnesses in the same case for the same day. Such witnesses were paid out of the court fund.

The increase in the expense of running The increase in the expense of running the courts has been more than doubled during the past year, and yet the number of cases tried and the amount of criminal business done was less. The amount paid out last year in court funds was nearly \$12,000, which is nearly \$4,500 more than ever before paid out in one year. At the June term of the county court the usual thirty-six jurors were subpœnaed, while records show that fifty-one persons received checks for services as jurymen. During 1903 the proprietors of three hotels at Fonda, the county sast, where courts are Fonda, the county seat, where courts are held, received \$1,100 for board of court attendants and court officers. Heretofore the bills have averaged \$100 or less a year.

LAWYERS CRITICISE ODELL.

For Designating Non-Besident Justices to the Brooklyn Appellate Division.

A meeting of the Brooklyn Bar Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Law Library, to receive the report of a nittee appointed to consider the matter of the assignment of justices from the Fourth Department of the Supreme Court to the Appellate Division of the Second Department

Col. James D. Bell presided and Alfred F. Britton was secretary. Those present were Frank Harvey Field, W. N. Dykeman, James McKeen, William J. Carr, Robert H. Elder, Robert H. Wilson, Frank J. Doyle, Percy Chittenden, John R. Kuhn, William Sullivan, George G. Reynolds and J. McDevitt.

Assistant District Attorney Elder read the report, which disclaims any intention to criticise the personality of the Justices appointed to serve temporarily in the Ap-Division should be men voted for as Justice of the Supreme Court by the electors of the department, and contends that there With this view of the subject it is not difficult to see where our interests lie in the present struggle between Russia and non-resident Justices exclusively in this

department. report states that there would be n need for the appointment of temporary Justices to the Appellate Division of the Second Department if the county had the number of Justices of the Supreme Court to which it was entitled by reason of her population and the amount of litigation cared for. It is recommended that an Appellate Court be formed of four present Justices of the Supreme Court, to hear appeals at stated times from Municipal ourts, as a relief to the Appellate Division.

NEW DORMITORY FOR PRINCETON.

Ten Classes Contribute \$13,000 Each for the Structure-One of a Group.

PRINCETON, Jan. 14.-Princeton is to matter will be respected just so long as it have a fine new \$130,000 dormitory, work is considered impracticable on the part of on which will be begun next spring. The other nations to ignore them. This will be new building is the gift of the classes from United States will not receive sufficient sup- ing \$13,000. Each entry will be marked port from other nations in the defence of | with the numerals of the class contributing

pared with ours. From these conditions built in the collegiate Gothic style, similar to Blair and Little halls and the new gym-(1) By diplomacy to keep rival nations from nasium, but the material will be brick and stone, instead of the limestone used in the other buildings.

architecturally harmonious with proposed group, with which it will be connected by an arcade.

MY CHARGES, SAYS STARRETT Starrett, President, Disclaims Responsibillty for Starrett in Person.

Several hours were spent yesterday by ing what action should be taken on a letter received from the Thompson-Starrett Com- at considerably over \$500,000. pany. The letter was very brief, and was in reply to a letter sent to the firm asking if it was responsible for Mr. Starrett's charges against the Building Trades Employers' Association. The reply, which was written by Mr. Starrett as president of the firm, was to the effect that he alone was respon-

At first the committee was inclined to take some action against Mr. Starrett. Others, however, said that the firm had not violated the rules of the association and the St. Lawrence and the Magara will be freely used in the operation of cars and the furnishing of that no disciplinary methods were necessary lit was then decided to do nothing

> BEQUESTS TO HIS OLD HOME. Col. E. B. Warner, U. S. A., Left Several Funds for Use in Mavirose, Pa. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 14 .- Col. Ed-

ward R. Warner, U. S. A., who died recently in New York, remembered in his will his native town of Montrose in many donations. He left \$10,000 for a public gymnasium and swimming pool for young people of Montrose under seventeen; \$5,000 for the erection of a mortuary chapel and receiving vault; \$100 to each of the Presbyterian, Episco-\$100 to each of the Presoyterian, possessian, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic Sunday schools for the purchase of books: \$1,000 to each of these churches; \$75 to the colored Sunday school; \$1,000 to the Village colored Sunday school; \$1,000 to the Y. M. his "Rebellion Records" and similar works.

DEPOSIT GREW TOO FAST.

Penny Bank Finds Out Queer Doings on the Curb-Securities Washed. A little while ago the College Settlement

house at 184 Eldridge street put in a branch of the Penny Provident Fund bank in order to inculcate thrift among the children of the neighborhood. A child becomes a depositor on the payment of one cent. He receives a card in lieu of a bank book and a stamp, which he pastes on the card. After that he can purchase other stamps for & 10. 25, or even as high as 50 cents. These at their face value. Kellogg Durland. the assistant worker of the house is in charge of the bank.

Two of the depositors were in the Children's court yesterday. Samue Resnik, 13 years old, and David Goldberg, 14, were among the first to profit by the bank. On Jan. 9 Resnik paid a cent and got a card. Three days later the card was presented for redemption with \$1.31 worth of stamps on it. That was too fast, and the bank quit business to investigate. It was found that the presenter was Goldberg, although he had claimed to be Resnik.

The two, it is alleged, had obtained the \$1.30 worth of stamps by simple highway robbery. It was charged in court by Durland that they held up card holders leaving the bank, took their securities, soaked off the stamps and pasted them or Republic card. Before they thought of Resnik's card. Before they thought of getting a card themselves. Durland alleges they had sold the soaked off stamps to regular depositors at a considerable dis Joseph Friedman, a thirteen-year-old boy

was a witness, and told in court how Harry Gold, a six-year-old, was robbed of his sister Saran's fat card, with \$5.55 worth of stamps, which he was proudly carrying riedman met the robbers and by physica force persuaded them to return the stamp to the girl. On his information a new

to the girl. On his information a new complaint was made out.

Attorney Lehman crippled Durland by one question. The head of the bank could not swear that Resnik had purchased only one stamp, but he said his books would show. The case was thersupon put over to Monday, when startling disclosures of financial crookedness are expected.

GOV. HIGGINS GUEST OF HONOR At the Amen Dinner-Judge Herrick Also

Accepts an Invitation Gov. Frank Wayland Higgins is to be the

guest of honor at the fifth annual dinner of the "Amen Corner" at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Saturday, Feb. 18. He has announced the acceptance of the compliment conferred upon him by his brethren of the famous organization.

Ex-Judge Herrick, in accepting the invitation of the Ameners, writes to John W McDonald, secretary:

"I accept with pleasure the kind invitation of the 'Amen Corner.' I regret, however, that the limited list of topics that you an nounce the corporation is in the habit of considering does not embrace any with which I am familiar, unless they be included under 'many other topics.' I am sure however, that this ignorance on my part will not prevent me from sharing 'in the

wit and wisdom of the evening." From Mayor McClellan: "I know of no invitation that I prize more highly than that of the 'Amen Corner,' and it will give me

of the 'Amen Corner,' and it will give me great pleasure to be present at the dinner in honor of Gov. Higgins."

The Ameners are not good listeners after a speaker has orated for over six minutes. Senator Depew, in his letter of acceptance to Secretary McDonald, referred to his experiences at former dinners of the Corner by writing: "I started a speech at your first dinner five years ago. Your applause and appreciation were so continuous that at the close of the fifth and last meeting I had finished about ten sentences. With the combined assistance of the members of your corporation, my life will be prolonged to green old age because of hopeful efforts to complete that speech."

The Judges of the Supreme Court who have accepted invitations are Haich, McCall, Laughlin, McLaughlin, Gildersleeve, Truax, Bischoff, Blanchard, Wood-

McCall, Laughlin, McLaughlin, sleeve, Truax, Bischoff, Blanchard, ward, Hirschberg, Greenbaura, Giegerich, O'Gorman, Scott, Clarke, O'Brien, Dugro, Dowling, Fitzgerald, Davis and Leventritt.

GROUT TO CALL ON ALBANY

If He Can't Himself Get at the Cost of Making the Light the City Buys. Comptroller Grout said yesterday that if the efforts he is making to determine if

the prices charged by the gas and electri: companies for public lighting are reasonable come to nothing he will appeal to the Legislature to send a joint committee down here to inquire into the cost of making gas and electric current.

Henry J. Hemmens, counsel for the
Edison company, said yesterday that there
was no doubt that Justice Marean would

on Tuesday refuse, on the ground that he has no jurisdiction, to commit Joseph Williams to prison for contempt for refusing to answer the Comptroller's questions. ODELL WON'T PROMISE.

While Chairman Odell was in this city yesierday F. W. De Berard of the Merchants' Association and S. C. Mead, the fused to say anything about the possibility of a legislative inquiry, while Mr. Mead, speaking for the association, would say only that the resolution which is being urged by his organization would be intro-duced when the heads of the State government deemed such a movement expedient

WILL OF WILLIAM H.BALDWIN, JR. Estate Is Estimated at Over \$500,000 -Bequests to Harvard and Tuskegee.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Jan. 14 .- The will of William H. Baldwin, Jr., late president of the Long Island Railroad, was filed for probate to-day. The appraisement places the real estate at the sum of \$1,000 and the the emergency committee of the Building personal property at over \$175,000. The Trades Employers' Association in consider- exact amount of Mr. Baldwin's cetate is not mentioned, but it has been estimated Ruth Standish Baldwin, the

Special bequests are made of \$2,000 to Harvard University, \$1,000 to Tuskeges Normal and Industrial Institute, and the proceeds of a \$5,000 life insurance policy to a sister, Emma Louise M. Baldwin. A trust fund is created from the residue of the estate, which Mrs. Baldwin will receive inless she remarries. In that case come from the estate will revert to the children, Ruth S. Baldwin and William M. Baldwin, Jr., and at the age of 25 the children inherit the full estate. Irving Harelchas been appointed guardian of the children.

Extensions of New York and New Jersey Tunnel Granted and Flied.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.-A certificate of extensions of roads granted by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners for the city of New York to the New York and Jersey Railroad Company, was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The company, which has been incorporated to construct a tunnel under the Hudson River between New York and New Jersey, her best force properties. has heretofore possessed the right to enter New York city.

Old Gnard Ball Jan. 20.

The annual ball of the Old Guard will occur at Madison Square Garden, Thursday evening. Jan. 26. The proceeds will help to swell the fund for the erection of a large atmory the plane for which already in the hands of an architect.

BOSTON PRETS Mr. Gerie

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